

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

VS.) 2:95-cr-129-JHH-TMP

SCHEAREAN JEAN MEANS,)

Movant.)

**MEMORANDUM OF OPINION REGARDING ORDER DENYING
MOTIONS TO REDUCE TERM OF IMPRISONMENT**

The movant filed the above-styled motions (Doc. #1651 and #1659), commonly referred to as an 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) motion, on January 8 and March 7 2008, which the court treats as timely motions requesting that this court modify or reduce her sentence pursuant to the retroactive crack cocaine amendment to the Sentencing Guidelines which became effective on November 1, 2007. Before the court directs its attention to subject motions, it will set forth briefly relevant background, including a small portion of the lengthy history of movant's case.

On March 18, 1996, following a jury trial of approximately two months,¹ Schearean Jean Means (movant) and numerous persons related to her, as well as a

¹ The undersigned was the trial and sentencing judge and is unusually familiar with the facts and all the court proceedings, including the countless post conviction proceedings initiated by movant, as well as many other defendants.

number of persons unrelated to her, were convicted on March 18, 1996 under Count 2 (of a 133 count indictment) of violating 21 U.S.C. § 846 by conspiring to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine base (crack cocaine).² Such conspiracy is herein referred to as the Means conspiracy. The following is a summary description, supported by the evidence at trial, of the Means conspiracy taken from the presentence investigation report prepared by the court's probation office for purposes of sentencing movant.

The Means conspiracy began in or about 1988 and ended May 25, 1995, when the indicted co-conspirators were arrested. This conspiracy involved the defendants named in the indictment as well as others who have not been indicted. Members of the conspiracy had varying roles and degrees of involvement and entered the conspiracy at various times. In furtherance of the conspiracy, the defendants did the following:

The defendants obtained cocaine and crack cocaine from various distribution points known as "crack houses" in Birmingham, Alabama. These crack houses were real property which the defendants and others located and used to store or "stash" cocaine and cocaine base prior to its distribution, as a pick-up point for distribution to other locations, and as a point from which to sell the cocaine and crack cocaine to customers, including minors. This operation began with one crack house, and later on into the conspiracy, as many as 10 crack houses were operated at one time.

Some of the defendants taught indicted and unindicted co-conspirators how to manufacture or "rock up" the crack from cocaine

² Schearean Jean Means was also convicted under six related substantive counts and found not guilty as to three counts. Numerous other counts did not name her as a defendant or were dismissed prior to trial.

in its powdered form. Some defendants received large sums of cash for selling and distributing cocaine and crack cocaine. Some were paid in cash or drugs ("tops" or 10% of drugs sold) for selling, storing, and distributing the drugs. During the conspiracy period, minors were used to distribute drugs, and drugs were distributed near schools and playgrounds.

Firearms were used and carried by some defendants to enforce collection of drug proceeds and to protect the proceeds from drug sales. Some defendants allegedly attempted to arrange for acts of violence to be committed against a law enforcement officer and a witness.

The defendants purchased vehicles which were used to transport cocaine and crack cocaine to customers, and to travel to and from various sites in the facilitation of controlled substance distribution.

The defendants and others developed surveillance and counter-surveillance techniques and information sources both within and outside of law enforcement agencies so that co-conspirators could be notified of pending searches, raids, and arrests.

The defendants and others used standard telephones, cellular and mobile telephones, and pagers to facilitate the drug distribution conspiracy and the collection and distribution of proceeds from drug distribution. Business procedures were established where coded language was used to represent drugs and monetary transactions but with minimal discussion of drugs and money. The defendants used "street names" or aliases to communicate with each other to prevent law enforcement from determining their true identities.

A "front" business, Father and Son's Car Wash, was established and maintained under the guise of being a legitimate business, in order to attempt to conceal both the drug trafficking operation and its profits. Cocaine, crack, marijuana, and drug paraphernalia such as crack pipes, crack baggies, scales, etc., were sold from the building on both a wholesale and retail basis. A system was devised for obtaining, processing, distributing controlled

substances/drug proceeds, and for secreting the proceeds, which ensured the continuity of the operation.

In order to avoid the filing of Currency Transaction Reports and the I.R.S. Form 8300, some of the defendants structured financial transactions. Real [sic] personal property was bought with the proceeds from drug-related activities and was often held in nominee names to prevent law enforcement from determining the source of the proceeds and the location of the property.

The defendants and others attempted to persuade co-conspirators to withhold information from investigators and the Grand Jury for the Northern District of Alabama. The defendants prepared false affidavits for co-conspirators, and attempted to persuade co-conspirators to give false statements to law enforcement and perjure themselves before the Grand Jury.

On March 19, 1996 the court dictated into the record its *attribution of drug quantities* to the members of the conspiracy found guilty under Count 2 of the indictment. The court expressly found that all of the defendants convicted under Count 2 were actively involved in the conspiracy at least as early as May 1, 1994, and remained engaged in criminal activity related to the conspiracy until May 25, 1995. As a result of each defendant's acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, and as a result of reasonably foreseeable acts on the part of other conspiracy members in furtherance of the conspiracy, a quantity **in excess of 2.3 kilograms of cocaine base or crack cocaine** was attributed to each of such defendants, including Schearean Jean Means, for purposes of sentencing. Further, with regard to seven of the numerous members of the conspiracy, including Schearean Jean Means, the

court found that each of those defendants (excluding defendants Antonio King and Jessie Turner) was also a member of the conspiracy from January 22, 1993, until May 1, 1994. As a result of such defendants' acts during that time frame in furtherance of the conspiracy and as a result of reasonably foreseeable acts on the part of other conspiracy members in furtherance of the conspiracy, a quantity **in excess of 2.7 additional kilograms of cocaine base or crack cocaine was attributable to each of those defendants, including Schearean Jean Means, for purposes of sentencing. Such amounts were premised on the March 19, 1996 conservative findings by the court as to daily sales (seven days a week) of at least six grams (sixty dime bags) of crack cocaine from at least one of the crack houses for the relevant time frame. Thus, on March 19, 1996 the court attributed to each defendant who was a member of both conspiracies, including movant Schearean Jean Means, a quantity in excess of 5.0 kilograms of cocaine base or crack cocaine.**

In May 2007, the U. S. Sentencing Commission (U.S.S.C.) submitted a group of proposed amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines as they have done annually since 1987. One of these amendments, #706, represented the U.S.S.C.'s attempt to mitigate the sentencing disparity for defendants convicted of crack cocaine offenses as opposed to powder cocaine offenses. In the absence of

congressional action to amend the 100:1 ratio found in the Title 21 statutes, the U.S.S.C. proposed a method to reduce the potential sentences by lowering the applicable guidelines for quantities of crack by two levels, thereby creating a ratio ranging from about 25:1 to about 80:1 within the Guidelines framework.

All of the proposed amendments, including the crack amendment, became effective on November 1, 2007.³ Then in December 2007, following a period of public discussion, the U.S.S.C. decided to make the crack amendment retroactive. The effective date for retroactive application of the crack amendment became March 3, 2008. The U.S.S.C. also amended Guideline § 1B1.10 to include the crack amendment (hereinafter referred to as “the amended policy statement”). As such, as of March 3, 2008, the crack amendment and amended policy statement apply to all relevant sentences, old and new. All of this was done pursuant to the U.S.S.C.’s authority found at 28 U.S.C. § 994(u) and 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c).

With that background, the court now turns to the current motions (Doc. # 1651 and #1659) of Schearean Jean Means to modify her term of imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). The motions seek the benefit of the crack amendment and the amended policy statement.

³ At this point, the crack amendment had no retroactive application.

The focus of the § 3582(c)(2) motions are the LIFE terms of imprisonment imposed upon movant under Counts 2 and 11.⁴ At the time the defendant was sentenced for her participation in the far-reaching conspiracy under Count 2, this court made specific findings regarding the attribution of drug quantities to movant (and other members of the conspiracy), and found that movant, Schearean Jean Means, was actively involved in distributing and/or manufacturing a quantity in excess of five kilograms of crack cocaine.

The relevant penalties for Counts 2 and 11 are set forth at 21 U.S.C. § 841 (b)(1)(A).⁵ The provisions thereof provide that if the defendant commits the violation after “two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final, such person **shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release.**” 21 U.S.C. § 841(B)(1)(A) (emphasis added).⁶ There is no discretion for the court in such a case. Following a hearing on

⁴ The court also imposed concurrent four year “term” sentences under Counts 33, 34, 42, 61 and 67. These sentences have no effect on the life sentences under Counts 2 and 11 which the court views are the proper focus of movant’s motions and therefore do not form the basis for the denial of the instant motions.

⁵ This penalty section applies “[i]n the case of a violation ... involving (ii) 5 kilograms or more of a mixture containing a detectable amount of ... cocaine or (iii) 50 grams or more of a mixture or substance ... which contains cocaine base” 21 U.S.C. § 841 (b)(1)(A). Thus, the statutory framework established a 100 to 1 ratio.

⁶ The government filed the necessary documents pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §851 on August 7, 1995, to trigger the enhanced penalties at 21 U.S.C. § 841 (b)(1)(A).

May 24, 1996, the court entered an order that the requisite two prior drug offense convictions had become final. Accordingly, the statutory mandatory life imprisonment without release was required for Counts 2 and 11.

The following chart sets forth the application of the crack amendment to the instant case:

	<u>Original Sentence</u>	<u>Retroactive Sentence Adjustment</u>
Total Offense Level	46	
Criminal History Category	VI	
Imprisonment Range	LIFE	
Departure	N/A	
Sentence Imposed	STATUTORY MANDATORY LIFE in counts 2 and 11	
Rule 35(b)/Remand	N/A	
Projected Release Date	none	

Pursuant to U.S.S.G § 1B1.10 (a)⁷, this court finds that the movant is not eligible for consideration for a reduction in sentence pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).

A separate order will be entered denying the motions. Movant's attention is directed to the "Notice Concerning Appeals" set out below.

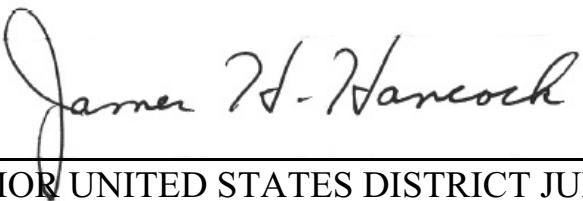
NOTICE CONCERNING APPEALS

A § 3582(c) motion is considered a continuation of the criminal proceeding. A notice of appeal must be filed within ten days from the entry of the judgment or order being appealed. *See United States v. Fair*, 326 F.3d 1317, 1318 (11th Cir. 2003); *United States v. Starks*, 2008 WL 351386 (11th Cir. 2008); *Fed. R. App. P.* 4(b)(1)(A)(i). If the movant was represented by appointed counsel in the Northern District of Alabama at a trial or on appeal, movant will not be required to file a new application to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal from the denial of the § 3582(c)(2) motion. That status will be granted for appeal purposes. If movant was represented by counsel at trial or on direct appeal but believes he is now

⁷ U.S.S.G § 1B1.10 (a), comment. (n.1 (A)(ii)(effective March 3, 2008) reads as follows: "Eligibility – ... Accordingly, a reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment is not authorized... if ... (ii)an amendment ... does not have the effect of lowering the defendant's applicable guideline range because of the operation of another ... statutory provision (e.g., a statutory mandatory minimum term of imprisonment)."

unable to afford counsel, movant should file an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (accompanied by a certified copy of prison account statements for the last six months) when a notice of appeal from the denial of the § 3582(c)(2) motion is filed. The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to provide the movant with an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

DONE this the 20th day of May, 2008.



SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE